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1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
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2.15 " " 5.00 " "	" " 15 "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " 10 "
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " "	" " 15 "
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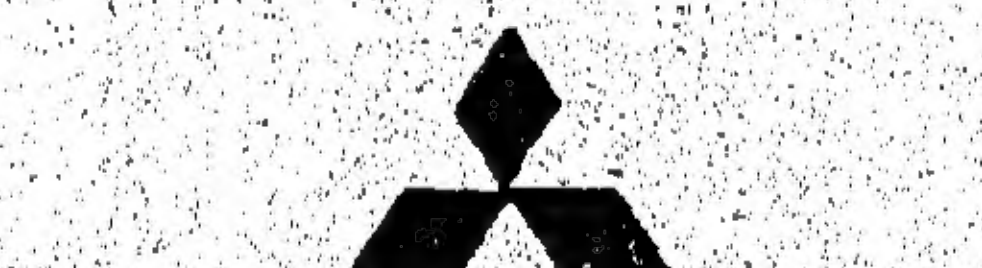
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PRISONERS OF WAR FUNDS.

SALE OF WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY.

With the laudable object of making a contribution to the Prisoners of War Funds, a sale of work and tea took place yesterday at the residence of Sir Charles Eliot, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University. The proceedings had been organised by Mrs. Arthur Warren, and were in every way a great success. There was a large attendance among those present being Lady May, who was accompanied by Mr. Ponsonby Fane, and Sir Charles Eliot. Those who had made contributions of goods for sale, and who also had charge of the stalls, included the following:—Mrs. Digby, Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Redmond, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Middleton Smith, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Healey, Miss Sells, Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Lander, Mrs. Goodham, Miss Piercey, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Goldsmith, and Miss Hazeldene. Mrs. Churchill had charge of the fortune-telling tent. There was no formal opening, but the sale of work commenced soon after 3 p.m., and very soon the various stallholders were being kept exceedingly busy, a very happy augury for the financial result of Mrs. Warren's enterprise.

During the afternoon, the band of the 74th Panjabis (under Bandmaster Christian) rendered enjoyable selections.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. William Powell & Co., Butterfield & Swire, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for useful contributions towards the sale.

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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A REPEAT SENTENCE.

A coolie, who has quite recently served a sentence of three months' hard labour, was charged with the theft of iron from Taikeo Dockyard, and Mr. Wood sentenced him to another term of three months.

LUKONG CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

There was a *lukong* in the dock in Mr. Melbourne's Court, he being charged with assaulting a Chinese tailor of Wing Lok Street. The complainant's story was to the effect that the *lukong* wanted to search him, but instead of doing so, he struck him on the chest.

The *lukong's* case was that the complainant refused to be searched, and, as a result, he arrested the man and took him to the police station. He absolutely denied striking the complainant.

Defendant called several *lukongs* to support his story, and, eventually, the *lukong* was discharged.

COPPER PIPING.

The story of a Chinese marine hawker who was charged with theft was believed by Inspector Gordon and he asked for the charge against him to be withdrawn, and this was done. The man was charged with the theft of a quantity of copper piping. The dealer said that a coolie came up to him and offered him some copper piping for sale. The dealer said he would not have the piping as a present, and while this was going on, an Indian watchman came up and arrested the dealer, the coolie making off. Inspector Gordon told Mr. Wood that he had reason to believe the dealer, and, as stated, the charge was withdrawn.

LANCASHIRE DIALECT.

[BY THE MAYOR OF OLDHAM.]

The Lancashire dialect is spoken less than it was forty years ago, but it still persists sufficiently to account for what may be called the Lancashire accent. It has been a long time dying, for a century and a half ago Tim Bobbin noticed the tendency of the Lancashire people, even among the hills, to speak "much better English," although he does add, "if it can properly be called so." A comparison of the speech in which Tummus and Meary conversed with the dialect as now spoken in many parts of Lancashire reveals the use of more dialect words than many people would suppose. As might be expected, the dialect flourishes mainly in the remoter places in the hill country. It is, in fact, a countryside speech.

In hamlets, which lie between towns, words that to the city man would seem uncouth are in daily use. A convalescent neighbour will tell the woman next door that he had been "welly none done for." A late arrival at a tea party will call upon those already sat down to "hutch up." If a body is untidy pressing for elbow-room, he is asked what he is "thrutchin' at." If he remonstrates against this form of address he may be told "ther's awlus moost thrutchin' wheer ther's leasest room." There are other words in frequent if not in common use which are apt to puzzle the understanding. There is "wiltch," which seems to call for an interpreter, and the interpretation would be "wet, shed." Of the domestic order are such words as "fratchin'," "frappin'," and "threapin'." People still speak of having had their "baggin'" or of their inside being "o' or a dither," or that they feel only "cratchinly," or, if things are well with them, that they are "farrantly." If they are very much astonished, they declare that they are "fair gloppent." If moderately surprised they may content themselves with ejaculating "feigher." Then there is the word "schutheaw," which indicates the final conclusion of any matter. To illustrate: the woman said, "I'll come o' Sunday D.V., but if I dunno come o' Sunday I'll come o' Thursday schutheaw." Then there is the word "fawse." It is more than a word; it typifies the only vanity which vaunts that it knows more than others. At Bolton they have a saying which they address to their over-sharp people: "Tha't too hawse for Bolton; tha should go an' live i' Oldham." Perhaps Oldham might regard this as a compliment. Some expressions are of the personal sort. To say that a man is a "yommerwed" or a "nowman" or a "gawby" is to call him a fool or a simpleton. To speak of a woman as a "ponsement" would be to say that she was no better than she should be. To "alat" is to spill; to "yeaw" is to howl; "reech" is smoke; "warty" is week-day; "tooth-warch" is toothache. These words are not obsolete but are still the means of verbal communication.

The dialect survives in districts; it flourishes more in hamlets than in towns, and more in some towns than in others. It is fairly common in the cotton towns, but even there it exhibits variations of accent and pronunciation. In the East Lancashire towns it is marked by inflections borrowed from Yorkshire; the double *a* as in "agean" or the double *a* as in "daan" for "down." As between Oldham and Rochdale there are differences. In the latter "like" becomes "loike;" "rest" is "reight;" and "nowt" is "naught." There is more dialect in Salford than in Manchester, probably because the dialect clings to cotton and follows iron, and these are trades in which the workpeople migrate and take their dialect with them. The man from Cockeymoor who got work in the city soon began to say "Yes" instead of "Aye" and "No" in place of "Naww," and was immediately told that "he'd gotten his tung scraped." "Leet" and "neet" and "weet" and "seet" are everyday words, as are also "een" and "shoon." These are the correct form between friends, although one not a friend might retort with "Dunno thew me." The dialect is strong in simile. The brazen face is told that she has "a face like Brazil." People who are like each other are told that they are "like as a cat and a dog" or "like as a cat and a dog." "Ombdy" and "oychbody" are not obsolete. One still says to another "doesia," "synsta," "wila," "thinksta," and is understood "A tooth!" stand, for "a few." "Sneek-bant" is the string that the latch is lifted with. Anything that is upset is said to "want o'er." People do not now call others "feinicate" or say "dege" when they mean damp. These terms, however, are but lately fallen into disuse.

Some dialect words have secured the dignity of a position in the dictionary. Amongst them is the finely expressive word "gradely," which cannot be perfectly matched by any other word. "Threap" is honoured in the same way, and maybe others will follow. The Education Acts are no doubt responsible for a large part of the modification in its general use. These and the newspaper have caused a noticeable change. But, in spite of people having taken to "talking fine," the dialect has had a wonderful survival, due in some degree to the success of our dialect writers, of whom Waugh must be accounted chief. So long as "Come whom to the chiller an' me" and "Eaww Folk" and "Owd Pinder" continue to form part of popular entertainment the dialect will not be forgotten. Even now it goes. "On Change" and takes part in business. It has a recognised formula when it appears on the boards. "It runs—'Mornin' Owt?'" "Nowt. Mornin'" and so makes an end.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE BULLY OF THE WORLD.

OR, JONATHAN WILD ENTHRONED.

[BY "AN ENGLISHMAN."]

"Napoleon," said Wellington one day to Lord Ellesmere, "was the first man of his day on a field of battle and with French troops. I confine myself to that. His policy was mere bullying, and military matters apart he was a Jonathan Wild."

The Kaiser, who fondly believes himself Napoleon's shadow, is useless in the field, but at the mere game of bullying he is a finished adept.

To call him a Jonathan Wild would be to flatter him. For despite his rascality Jonathan was a man of wit and humour, qualities in which the gloomiest outlaw known to history is wholly lacking. But the Kaiser is a bully, of that there is no doubt; and his late declaration of war upon the whole world is as fine an example of the art as we have seen since Napoleon's day.

They Kaiser's resolution to sink neutral shipping at sight is a mere exercise in imitation. When Napoleon saw that he could not destroy England he announced that he would bring the proud island to its knees by forbidding the rest of the world to trade with it. So he devised a system upon paper which should speedily reduce his bitterest foe to hunger and ruin, and reward him with a bloodless victory. In other words, he declared a blockade throughout Great Britain and Ireland. And this he dared to do in 1806, a year after his fleet had been swept from the sea at Trafalgar. His vassal Kings were admonished, in terms of rising insolence, to have no dealings with the evil Englishmen. When King Louis of Holland set the duty which he owed to his adopted country above obedience to his brother, Napoleon, in a fury, bade him speak neither of him nor of France. And the King of Holland surely was content to obey.

Moreover, Napoleon treated the neutrals in this matter of the blockade, with the same contempt which the Kaiser metes out to them to-day. If they dared to traffic with England, war would be upon their heads. The hardships which they were asked to bear might irk them, but that mattered not a jot to the Corsican. If England could not be cut off from the rest of the world by his ships, it should be cut off by his will. As for the Americans, he brushed them aside as masked Englishmen. Men and policies were alike indifferent to him, he pretended. "We will form a complete coast system," said he, "and England will end by shedding tears of blood."

NO TERRORS IN NOISY THREATS. Of course England did nothing of the sort. She recognised easily the accent of the bully and comfortably went in her way. Now a bully may be defined as one who threatens far more than he can achieve, who lets a noisy bludgeon do the work of a strong arm. It is perhaps a popular fallacy that he is necessarily a coward. He may, indeed, be a brave man in his hours, but he is certainly a coward when he attempts to frighten his adversary into acquiescence by mere boastfulness of speech and gesture. The true hero is content to exercise his strength in silence, and makes no petty confusion between words and deeds. But Napoleon was a bully, and the Kaiser walks humbly in the great captain's footsteps. Napoleon's vast project of the isolation of England failed, as all projects fail which exist only upon paper. And the Kaiser will assuredly share Napoleon's failure. In declaring war against all the world both pirates professed to pursue the same end—the freedom of the sea, which meant and means no more, of course, than that the sovereignty of the sea should be transferred from England to themselves. But England still rules the waves, with justice and moderation, and the Kaiser's interpretation of the sea's freedom—the sinking without warning of all neutral shipping, together with indiscriminate murder upon the ocean—will commend itself to the countries now at peace even with less success than did the famous blockade upon paper which Napoleon vainly hoped might deprive our islanders of bread and beef.

For us, then, who know the source of the Kaiser's inspiration, this new experiment in bullying will have no terrors. We shall face it without panic of deed, without naive of thought. Our Navy is in good hands, and we have faith in the courage and resolution of those who are its guardians. At the same time we would not belittle the menace of the submarines, nor underestimate their power of doing us injury. But we know how to counter force by force, and we shall deal with the new attack as firmly as we dealt with that other attack which just two years ago was going to bring the war to a speedy termination. And, after all, there must be an end to the terror, which the bully inspires. Our fleet has been asked to creep so often that to-day it refuses to stir from its solidity. England, we remember, was to be brought to her senses by the raiding Zeppelins. All the great towns in ruin and thousands of dead civilians were to convince us that we possessed no efficient weapons which could be used against the all-conquering Hun. And to-day we sleep comfortably in our beds, for the Zeppelins no more than the men in the trenches fear the dastardly poison-gas.

ULTIMATE DEFEAT FORGOTTEN. The Germans, it is clear, have been bullies always, and their purposes are to-day fully revealed to us. Mr. Robert Bridges has told us in *The Times* how before the war a Prussian Junker confided in the ear of an American the hope and aim of Germany. He assumed the conquest of England as easy and certain, and afterwards, said he, "the first thing we shall do is to impose an indemnity of twenty thousand million pounds on it." It is a staggering sum, but it seemed a necessity to the Prussian, who saw the domination of the world within his grasp. Besides, it would have been easy to collect, as the Germans would have occupied England and kept its people enslaved under the lash until the money was paid! (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE NISSEN HUT.

HALF BROTHER TO THE TANK.

NOVELTY AT THE FRONT.

To no other profession can the Army owe more than to that of mining engineering, both in the proportion of its members who have joined up and to the unique special knowledge and experience which it has contributed to the common fund. One of the now best known new pieces of war equipment, due to the fertile brains of mining men, is the Nissen hut, invented by Major P. N. Nissen, R.E., the originator of the "Nissen stamp," which has already been adopted on most of the world's gold mining fields. The Nissen hut is likely to have a wide scope of usefulness in new territories of exploration and industry after the war, so that the following account of it from the picturesque pen of Mr. Wilson Young, which appeared in the *Daily Mail*, is of much more than merely passing interest.

At about the same time as the tanks made their memorable debut on the battlefield, another creature, almost equally primeval of aspect, began to appear in the conquered areas. No one ever saw it on the move or met it on the roads; it just appeared. Overnight you would see a blank space of ground; in the morning it would be occupied by an immense creature of the tortoise species, settled down solidly and permanently on the earth and emitting green smoke from a right angle stem at one end, where its mouth might be, as though it were smoking a morning pipe. And when such a pioneer found that the situation was good and the land habitable it would apparently pass the word, for by twos and threes, by tens and hundreds, its fellow-monsters would appear, so that in a week or two you would find a valley covered with them that had been nothing but wilderness earth before. The name of this creature is the Nissen hut. It is the solution of one of the most problems that every war presents. The problem here was to devise a cheap, portable dwelling place wherein men could live warm and dry; cheap enough to be purchasable by tens of thousands; portable enough to be carried on any road; big enough to house two dozen men; simple enough to be erected by anybody and on any ground; and waterproof enough to give adequate protection from summer heat and winter cold.

All these conditions are fulfilled by the Nissen hut, the invention of a Canadian (Canadian by birth, but a member of the British Army, not the Canadian contingent) Engineer officer who sat down and thought it out on an idle day in May, 1916. He did his preliminary thinking so well that the third hut he built is of the pattern now being used, of which there are at least 20,000 in the country to-day and which are the home of some half million of British Tommies. One peculiarity of the Nissen hut is that it has no walls. It consists of a roof, ends and a floor. The roof is simply an arch of corrugated iron, so there are no gables or gables to fix. Thus the greatest amount of standing space is enclosed with the least amount of material. You can order a Nissen hut as you would order a garden chair, and it will arrive neatly packed, with instructions how it is to be put up. Anyone can put it up, but four men can do it easily in four hours. The only tool required—a spanner—is supplied with it. The whole can be packed on an Army wagon, and its weight is two tons; but no single part or package is heavier than can be unloaded by two men. All the parts are interchangeable.

These are the new homes for which many a soldier on the Somme front is thanking his stars in this bitter weather. Twenty-four men sleep warm and dry on their beds on the floor. By day the beds are rolled up against the sides and the whole middle space (which as a mess would seat 32 men) is available for work, games, messing, writing or reading. The hut is warmed by the ordinary Canadian stove—an iron drum with two holes in it and a smoke pipe which is the only portable furnace that you can make run on green wood fuel. We believe that in the capacity as an army officer, Major Nissen receives no fee from the Government for the use of his patent, but his brother engineers—military and mining—among whom he is universally popular, will wish him as handsome a revenue after the war from the "hut" as he is doubtless already receiving from the "Nissen stamp."

But the Kaiser, in adopting the rôle of the Napoleonic bully, forgets one thing. He forgets the ultimate defence, which belongs necessarily to the party which he has chosen. Excited to imitation, he has declared war upon the whole world, and he has overlooked the sad truth that the German people will some day want to live on terms of commercial friendship with the world, which its Kaiser has wantonly outraged. Surely it will not find its path strewn with the roses of conciliation. Everywhere it will encounter harsh looks and closed doors; it will be asked to make its way along a hard, stony road, and then it will come, until the crack of doom the insolent bully who thought in his vanity that he might intimidate the two hemispheres.

Jonathan Wild fell upon the scaffold. Napoleon was punished for his crimes against the laws of nations by an enforced sojourn at St. Helena. The Kaiser is fast earning the years of seclusion which will be the only proper need for his last act of piracy. If St. Helena be given him for a kingdom, he may reflect there in solitude upon the recklessness of assuming a rôle too big for his feeble talent, and perhaps compose a treatise upon the folly of those who set out to murder the citizens of countries still at peace with them on the vain plea that they are waging a war of defence.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

THE FABRIC

is Best Zephyr, light in weight, strong in texture.

THE DESIGNS

are the newest effects in Shirtings and comprise a variety of Neat Stripes in all colours. The Dye is the best obtainable.

THE FINISH

is the best, while the shape is fully fashioned by expert London Shirtmakers.

THE PRICE

WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS \$3.00 Each

6 For \$16.50

THE "CRAWFORD" DOUBLE COLLARS

IN 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 2¾ INCHES DEEP.

ALL SIZES \$4.50 PER DOZ.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...

\$4.50 per 100

or 2.30 / 50

No. 4, Medium ...

\$3.60 per 100

or 1.85 / 50

No. 5, Small ...

\$3.20 per 100

or 1.65 / 50

Ask your

tobaccoist

for a tin

at once.



Known all over

the world as the

most popular

Egyptian

Cigarette

of to-day.

An absolutely

first quality

Cigarette.

Recommended

by all

connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

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KELLY & WALES, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 348

THE LATEST CREATIONS IN LADIES' FOOTWEAR. WHITE CANVAS AND SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in good locality.
Kowloon. Furnished preferred.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO
Co., Ltd. [506]

TENNIS MATCH.

WAR CHARITIES COURT.

Mr. and Mrs. NISBET
v.
Mr. and Mrs. CARY

AT 4.30 P.M. TO-DAY.

Members ... 20 Cents.
Non-Members ... 50

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary. [508]



WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the
Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks,
Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY,
the 27th day of April, 1917, for Steam Launch
and Boat hire for a period from 28th June, 1917,
to 31st March, 1918.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained
personally at the above Office between the hours
of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Tender Forms must be properly filled up,
signed and dated, and delivered in a sealed
envelope marked "TENDER FOR
TRANSPORT."

Tenders must be, and will not be entertained
unless accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a
guarantee of good faith, such sum to be for-
feited to the State if the tenderer fails to attend
at the Headquarters Office after 24 hours' notice
in writing being left at the tenderer's address or
refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him.
The right to reject all or any tenders is
specially reserved. [507]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Certificate No. 5783 1906 dated
21st February, 1912, for the
sum of \$10,000, in the name of Mrs. MARIA DAS
SILVEIRA has been LOST or STOLEN.
Should this Certificate not be produced to
Bank before the 11th day of May, 1917,
a new Certificate for the sum of \$10,000 will be issued,
the aforesaid Certificate No. 5783 1906
thereafter being treated as void.
In Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager. [500]

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB
CLUB PAYMENT TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
April 12th, at 5.15 p.m. Clubs interested are
invited to send representatives.
F. LINDSAY-WOODS
Acting Hon. Secretary. [480]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
Members will be held on SATURDAY,
the 21st April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the
Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground
Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater
Road.
By Order, T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course. [480]

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH
TEACHER.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER. [501]

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLIGHT Agent
for Nagasaki and Hongkong, has the honour
to notify the clients of the Company that the
political changes in Russia do not affect the
Company's business, which will be carried on
as usual. [502]

NOTICE.

S.S. "HARTLEPOOL."
NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners
will be Responsible for any Debts
incurred by any member of the Crew of the
above vessel.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1917. [481]

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA,
Top Floor,
90A, Praya East,
Wanchai. [482]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE ...

DAILY PRESS (1917)

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 3, A. & B. ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [478]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable
SHOPS situated in Lee House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-
structed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG LEE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated
in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and
fitted with electric light, telephone and sub.
exchange.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [522]

TO LET—AT THE PEAR.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside.
3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Prince's Buildings. [97]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING [102]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Build-
ing.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in
Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 55,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton
Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamou, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [38]

FOR SALE

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD
OIL ENGINE complete with and
coupled direct to a 3 H.P. Continuous
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts
with ammeter regulator.
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for
ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete
with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

G. R.

NOTICE

EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Pas-
ports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDIN-
ANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50. [68]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY

E
QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 612.

BIRTH.

Reid—At Cornhill, Quarry Bay, on
April 11th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs.
JAMES REID, a daughter. [504]

DEATH.

McCulloch—At St. George's House,
Hongkong, suddenly, on April 11th,
JAMES N. McCulloch, of Falkirk,
Scotland, aged 53 years. [504]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Voeux Road, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 191, FLEET STREET, W.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 12TH APRIL, 1917.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The news from the Western front during
the past two days is the most encour-
aging that has been received since the
summer of last year. The Germans, by
their recent retirement, sacrificed the
whole of the huge salient between Arras
and the Somme. The movement was
undertaken, however, upon their own
initiative, and although they were fol-
lowed up relentlessly by the British
troops they were able to save all their
large guns and suffered comparatively
few casualties. Now the situation wears
a totally different aspect. After the fall
of Bapaume and Peronne and the
straightening of the line between Arras
and St. Quentin, the enemy gradually
slackened their retreat and began to offer
a firmer resistance to the advancing
forces. This was the moment for which
Sir Douglas Haig had been waiting, and
the Germans have been taught that
whilst they may retire, it is not now
within their power to call a halt when
they please. After a bombardment which
is described as twenty times heavier than
the enemy's reply, the British offensive
was launched between Lens and a point
a few miles to the north of Arras. This
particular ground was the scene of the
tremendous French fighting in May, 1915,
and includes the plateau of the Scarpe.
The master key to the position is the
notorious Vimy ridge, for the possession
of which great battles have been fought
on two previous occasions. This time,
within twenty-four hours of the com-

monement of the advance, the British
troops were masters of the situation.
The significance of the feat as demonstrat-
ing the change which has taken place in
the relative strength of the opposing
armies can scarcely be exaggerated. To
the Canadians fell the honour of the
final assault, and His Majesty has tele-
graphed his congratulations upon their
splendid achievement, adding that the
whole Empire will rejoice over the
successful operations. Reuter's corres-
pondent surmises that the attack was
bigger, and took place sooner, than the
enemy expected. There is accumulating
evidence to support this theory. The
unpreparedness of the Germans has en-
abled Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the
methodical siege methods for mobil-
tactics, with the result that the initial
movement has been gradually extended
until it now embraces a very wide section
of the front. Yesterday there was fight-
ing as far north as the neighbourhood of
La Bassée and as far south as Soissons,
so that the battle is now being waged
along a line of, roughly, between seventy
and eighty miles. The Germans admit
that the British have penetrated their
position on the roads radiating from
Arras, and the only counter-stroke which
they have attempted has been a raid to
the south-east of Ypres. They claim to
have reached the third English line in
this district, but a British communique
states that when they arrived at the sup-
port trenches they were immediately
ejected. The whole movement may be
regarded as a most effective reply to the
German boast that their recent retreat
had completely disarranged the plans for
the British Spring campaign. The
successes achieved after only two days'
fighting have been remarkable. The
struggle is being continued with unabated
fury, and the most momentous issues
may be decided within a very short time.
The British, in the North, command
a plain which stretches as far as Douai,
a distance of twelve miles, and
it is considered that there is a great
possibility of outflanking what is known
as "the Hindenburg line," which links
up the fortified areas of La Fere and
Leon. Already the French are astride
this line at Moy. By the capture of the
"Villages of Hermes and Bouris they are
threatening the communications between
Cambrai and St. Quentin, which latter
place is menaced from the north and from
the south. Our allies have also made
progress to the north-east of Soissons,
and, further south, they are within
striking distance of the railway which
feeds the whole of the German sector
between Leon and the Meuse. The feature
of the offensive has been, apparently,
our great preponderance in heavy artil-
lery. This has wrought great execution,
tearing to shreds the dense wire entangle-
ments erected by the Germans, and
reducing our casualties, which are said
to be in no way comparable with those
suffered in the Battle of the Somme.
The latest report states that already
eleven thousand prisoners have been taken,
including 255 officers. The readiness with
which men are surrendering is an
indication that the morale of the enemy
is weakening. One hundred heavy guns,
60 trench mortars, and 165 machine guns
have fallen into our hands. It will be
impossible for the German Higher Com-
mand to explain away this gigantic
reverse or to maintain any longer the
pretence of a voluntary retirement for
strategic reasons.

Prof. Danenberg's pupils will give a
concert at the City Hall this afternoon
at 5.15 o'clock. They will be assisted by
Prof. Gonzales, Mr. Lai and a small
orchestra.

Among the marriages arranged to take
place in the Colony shortly are the
following:—Tigran Mathews Gregory,
King Edward Hotel, and Miss Ripaine
Maouk, of Moreton Terrace, Causeway
Bay; Mr. Joseph Hart, Military Hos-
pital, Bowen Road, and Miss Sarah
Ann Haslewood, Upper Dovercourt,
Essex.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
acknowledges with thanks the following
donations to the funds of the Hospitals:
H. Wicking & Co., \$60; A. F. Arenelli,
\$25; Benjamin & Potts, \$25; Cawajee
Palanjee & Co., \$25; Central Agency,
\$25; British-American Tobacco Co., \$25;
Arratoon V. Apear & Co., \$25; Deacon,
Locker & Deacon, \$25.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. J. N.
McCULLOCH.

It is with very sincere regret that we
have to record the death of Mr. James N.
McCulloch, a member of the staff of this
paper. The sad event took place suddenly
at St. George's House yesterday morning.
Mr. McCulloch was discharging his duties
as recently as Friday night, apparently
in his usual state of health, but on Satur-
day he remained in his room suffering,
as he thought, from muscular rheumatism.
His medical attendant, however, diagnosed
his illness as dengue fever, and it was
hoped that in the course of a few days he
would be about again. No change in his
condition was noticed when his tea was
taken to him yesterday morning, but
when his boy went to his room again at
about eleven o'clock Mr. McCulloch was
breathing his last, and passed away peace-
fully very shortly afterwards. The news
of his sudden end was a great shock to his
colleagues, by whom he was highly
respected for his sterling qualities.
Mr. McCulloch came to the East only
about a year ago in order to join the staff
of a Peking paper, and transferred his
services to the Hongkong Daily Press last
July. Until recently he was joint proprietor
of The Falkirk Mail. He leaves a widow,
a daughter who recently graduated as a
Master of Arts, and a son who has been
at the front as a motor dispatch-rider for
some considerable time. Mr. Alex. Ram-
sey, formerly of this paper and now of
Peking, and Mr. Peter Matheson, of the
Nestle Anglo-Swiss Milk Co., Ltd., are
his nephews. The deceased, who was 53
years of age, was a Scottish Mason of
many years' standing.

The funeral will pass the Monument
this morning at 10 o'clock.

TRIBUTE TO THE MIDDLESEX
REGIMENT.

The following telegram has been
received by Colonel Ward, the officer
commanding the Middlesex Regt., from
Lord Derby:

"Splendid behaviour of all ranks
on board the Tyndareus is a fresh hon-
our to the Army and Nation to which
they belong. I congratulate you on
your battalion, and the battalion on
its Colonel."

MERCANTILE BANK DIVIDEND.

The local Manager of the Mercantile
Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled
advice that the Bank has declared a final
dividend on "A" and "B" shares of
7 per cent, making 12 per cent, for the
year less tax. The amount carried for-
ward is \$22,000, and \$20,000 has been
added to Reserve.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT WAR
LOTTERY.

The Imperial Government has up to
the present steadfastly refused to coun-
tenance lotteries or premium bonds as
a means of raising money for war pur-
poses. The Government of India, ap-
parently, has different views upon the
subject and, as will be seen from our
advertising columns, it has sanctioned a
lottery in which, as far as can be ascer-
tained from the details at present
supplied, something like two-thirds of
the proceeds will be distributed in
prizes. If all the tickets are sold the
War Funds will be increased by roughly
£100,000. There is little doubt that the
lottery will be popular. The chance of
winning a prize of £26,000 on an ex-
penditure of 13s. 4d. is calculated to
make an irresistible appeal to most
people. The Chinese, especially, will
probably jump at the opportunity, and
even the hard-headed business man, who
is wont to make a shrewd calculation of
the odds against him, and to eschew this
form of "investment," may be expected
to make an exception in this case. He
will find it easy to excuse his weakness
and to save his conscience at the same
time in the reflection that he is perform-
ing a patriotic duty by "having a
flutter."

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co.'s s.s. *Honam*, which left
for Canton yesterday morning, broke
some of the floats on one of her paddle
wheels before reaching the river-mouth.
The vessel returned to Hongkong and is
now in the Kowloon Docks for repairs.

A HONGKONG FIRE.

MESSRS. WATSON AND COMPANY'S
LABORATORY DESTROYED.

A fire, the origin of which is unknown,
occurred at Messrs. Watson & Co.'s
general godown in Stanley Street last
evening, as a result of which the labora-
tory and a large number of chemical
stores were destroyed, and the top floor
of the godown was gutted.

At about half past five large volumes
of smoke were noticed to be proceeding
from the top floor, and the brigade
arrived just before six o'clock. Owing
to the fact that the top floor has to be
reached by a very winding stairway con-
siderable difficulty was experienced in
getting the hoses to work, and the dense
fumes from the chemicals rendered the
work of the firemen extremely danger-
ous. However, by means of a four-
cornered policy the hoses were got into
position, but all that the firemen could
do was to prevent the flames spreading
to adjoining buildings, especially a
store which contained a large collection
of highly inflammable spirits. Large
quantities of water were played upon the
flames, and the smouldering chemicals,
in the course of which one of the fire-
men, named Cotton, was overcome by the
fumes and was removed in an uncon-
scious condition. The whole of the top
floor was destroyed, including the labora-
tory, and it was not until about eight
o'clock that the fumes and flames were
subdued. The top storey was still
smouldering just before midnight.

The roof of the building collapsed
about seven o'clock, but the fact that
each floor is composed of concrete pre-
sented the fire spreading to the floors
underneath. Had it not been for the
concrete floors there is little doubt that
the whole five storey building would have
been involved, and in view of the fact
that the premises were stored with chemi-
cals the result of a wholesale conflagra-
tion can well be imagined.

The brigade worked in a most able
manner, despite the danger from fumes.
Whilst the firemen were at work there
were three explosions, but, fortunately,
they were not attended by any casualties.
It is understood that the premises are
insured.

THE SHATIN TRAIN FATALITY.

BRAKESMAN CHARGED WITH
MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday
a brakesman employed on the Kowloon-
Canton Railway was charged with man-
slaughter. This is a sequel to the train
fatality which occurred in the early hours
of March 28th, as a result of which two
Chinese gangers were killed and eight
injured, two somewhat severely. At the
time it was reported that the accident was
caused by the breaking of a wheel. How-
ever, inquiries made by the police and the
taking of certain statements led to the
arrest of the brakesman, whose negligence,
the police alleged, led to the accident.

No evidence was taken and the brakes-
man, who is undefended, was remanded in
custody.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

JOHN ADAMS AGAIN BEFORE THE
MAGISTRATE.

"He has been before your Worship
before for larceny, and received twelve
strokes with the birch, but it has had no
effects at all, I am afraid; he is incor-
rigible." This was the statement made by
Detective Sergt. Murphy at the Hong-
kong Magistracy yesterday when an Euro-
pean boy named John Adams was charged
with the theft of \$38 in money the prop-
erty of Henry Thomas, on board the
str. *Yat Shing* on Tuesday. He pleaded
guilty.

Sergt. Murphy also stated that the boy
left his parents' house on the 8th inst., and
it appeared that he went aboard the *Yat
Shing* on Tuesday morning, the boat being
tied up at the Kowloon wharf. He had
breakfast with the second engineer, and
remained in his company for some time,
leaving the ship about 10 a.m. Before
he left the ship, he took the \$38 from a
drawer. The boy was arrested on Tues-
day night and he then lay in his prison-
cell on a brief case, some toy pistols, an
electric torch, a pair of new slippers and
a flute, which he admitted he had pur-
chased with the money he had stolen, and
also \$3.40 in money. The *Yat Shing* sailed
that day, or the second engineer would
have been present.

Mr. Melbourne (the Magistrate) asked
the boy what he had done with the money,
and the lad replied—I spent \$4.40.
Sergt. Murphy then made the statement
given above, after which the Magistrate
sentenced the boy to seven days' im-
prisonment and also ordered him to receive
twelve strokes with the birch.

THE WAR.

GREAT BRITISH PUSH.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

MANY PRISONERS AND GUNS TAKEN.

AMERICA AT WAR.

SOME NEW ALLIES.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS
CAPTURED.

LONDON, April 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The operations have been energetically continued despite heavy snow-storms. We have reached the outskirts of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles eastward of Arras, and have cleared Furbus and Furbus Wood. There was hard fighting this afternoon at the northern end of Vimy ridge, gaining further prisoners and important positions. We advanced our line northward of Louverval. Enemy counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful. The number of prisoners taken since yesterday morning exceeds 11,000, including 233 officers. We have captured over 100 guns, including a number of heavy guns up to eight inches, sixty trench mortars, and 163 machine-guns.

There has been valuable aeroplane work. In many cases we machine-gunned hostile reinforcements. Bombing expeditions were carried out on a large railway station, which was hit, and three trains were wrecked. Three enemy machines were destroyed, and four were forced down. One of ours is missing.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 11th.

A wireless German official message states that British attacks, after strong artillery, on the south bank of the Scarpe, failed.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE BRITISH BLOW.

To-night's news from France emphasises the immensity of the British blow.

It is a thousand pities that the weather is so excruciating, the only consolation being that it is worse for the Boches than the British.

COMMENT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French Press is full of praise for the fine execution with which the beginning of the great offensive was carried out, and the magnificent spirit of the troops, which enabled such prodigious work as that at Vimy Ridge.

The *Matin* says:—When the full story is told how our Allies accumulated near the front supplies, munitions and material, how they brought up heavy guns, how they surmounted numerous obstacles confronting them, and their prompt action, the world will be lost in admiration. Vainly did the enemy seek by the action of his counter battery to foil the imminent attack, vainly he offered persistent and desperate combat to British aeroplanes and observation balloons. The inevitable hour had come, and our Allies began the contest at the minute they had chosen.

Other newspapers write in similar strain, and also dwell upon the difficulty of the German Higher Command to explain the present retirement as being voluntary, especially in view of the thousands of prisoners.

THE CROWDS OF PRISONERS.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 10th inst., Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, who had just returned from a tour of the grounds beyond which the offensive is thundering, describes his impressions. He states that the wonderful scenes of the first week of July, 1916, were quite eclipsed by the extraordinary volume of activity since Easter Sunday night. At one village this afternoon he saw within half-an-hour seven battalions each headed by its own band marching in if to review. Never had been seen such crowds of prisoners. At one village there were 1,840 heading for the railroad. Shortly afterwards he saw on the road an almost equally large batch of prisoners, including a Divisional Commander.

CAPTURING THE GUNS.

Describing the capture of a pair of heavy howitzers on the bank of the river Scarpe, he relates that a party of cavalry charged the gunners in the free old style, cutting down those resisting and effectually putting out of action the weapons until they were able to be dragged to the British lines.

The day was largely devoted to the consolidating of Monday's important gains and clearing up.

Scattered spots are still resisting, but there are no signs, so far, of any big counter-attack. In any event we must expect heavy fighting.

The Correspondent states that our casualties are, so far, extremely light.

Our airmen are still baffled by the intricacies of the weather, but last night they did much useful bombing in the German back areas, especially of railways and communications.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH PUSH.

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

LONDON, April 10th.

The battle of Arras is the British reply to the German loss, made at the time of the Somme retreat, that they had completely disarranged the British offensive plans. It should finally dispose of the theory of pessimists, that the initiative and the risk should be left to the enemy.

Nothing was more remarkable in yesterday's battle than the crushing preponderance of the British artillery, whose fire was described as twenty times heavier than the enemy's, whose reply was feeble in comparison. This preponderance, coupled with the unreadiness of the German defences on the new line, enabled Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to abandon the methodical siege methods of last year for mobile tactics, and to begin the offensive too soon for the Germans to sneak away without fighting, as they did on the Somme and Roy's salients.

That the Germans were surprised appears from the descriptions of the distress signals given by their infantry when the bombardment, which was a prelude to the assault, opened. The horizon was lit up with red, white and green rockets and fountains of golden rain calling upon the artillery to help.

The weather changed unfavourably at the opening of the assault, a drizzle turning into rain and sleet. The battlefield was sheeted in mist, driving before the wind, and the ground soon became slippery.

Our casualties are estimated as being nothing comparable to the opening day of the Somme offensive last year. This initial victory may be momentous. Already the Vimy Ridge has been captured, and this is the greatest German fortress in the West. It is covered by woods, and the sides are scarred with ravines, sheltering enemy machine-guns and mortars. From thence a rolling plain stretches to Douai, twelve miles distant.

The new offensive is on a front immediately north of the Hindenburg line, and threatens to out-flank it.

It is estimated that the gains represent twenty-five square miles.

OVER 9,000 PRISONERS IN ONE DAY.

LONDON, April 10th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe night fighting at the northern end of the Vimy Ridge, where the enemy had retained a footing, but was ejected.

The enemy attempted a counter-attack, which failed. We cleared the eastern slope of the Ridge, and repulsing counter-attacks, we advanced and seized the village of Fampoux, and the neighbouring defences to the north and south of Scarpe.

We took prisoners on Monday over 9,000 men, and captured forty guns.

We drove the enemy from the high ground between Le Verquier and Hargicourt. Fighting continues on the whole battle front.

A strong enemy night attack on the narrow front to the south-east of Ypres reached our support line, but was immediately ejected.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, April 10th.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—

"The whole Empire will rejoice at yesterday's successful operations. Canada will be proud that the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to her troops. I heartily congratulate you and all who have partaken in this splendid achievement."

OFFENSIVE EXTENDING.

LONDON, April 10th.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—The great offensive is gradually extending. I hear of fighting to-day towards La Bassée.

Yesterday was the most successful day for the British since July 1st.

We now dominate the Vimy Ridge. The accomplishment of this great feat in a single day would have been deemed incredible a few months ago.

I saw a big batch of prisoners coming in. They were clean and tidy, which is significant of the pretty free surrenders. One hundred and fifty of them were officers. The prisoners include five Battalion Commanders.

The captures include five hauls of trench mortars, machine guns, bomb-throwers and ammunition.

The enemy destroyed great quantities of supplies.

The weather continues to be atrocious. It is bitterly cold, and the gale is laden with snow flurries.

GERMAN DUKE'S COMMAND.

LONDON, April 10th.

A message from Paris states that Duke Albert of Wurttemberg is commanding the Army Group between Lorraine and the Swiss frontier.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 10th.

A German official wireless message states:—The battle of Arras continues. The English, after several days' artillery activity, attacked on Monday, following a most violent increase of fire, on a twenty kilometre front. As a result of hard fighting, they penetrated our positions on the roads radiating from Arras, but they failed to break through. Two of our Divisions suffered considerably in stubbornly resisting the superiority of the enemy.

We penetrated beyond the third English line to the south-east of Ypres, and returned with fifty prisoners.

A FRENCH ATTACK AT LAFFAUX BROKE DOWN. FRENCH ACTIVITY.

PARIS, April 10th.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy's artillery is less active north of the Oise and also south thereof.

We progressed east of the lower forest of Concy.

There was a lively artillery struggle in the region north-east of Soissons, principally in the Laffaux sector.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN LINER MINED.

WASHINGTON, April 11th.

It is officially announced that an American liner from New York struck a mine. The passengers were safely transferred, and there were no casualties. The liner is proceeding under her own steam to a port which is not mentioned.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

PARIS, April 10th.

A *communiqué* from Salonica states:—There has been a most active artillery struggle in the Monastir and Cerna sectors.

A German battalion attacked the Russians after a powerful artillery preparation, but it was stopped dead at the wire entanglements by machine-gun fire.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS ON THE RUN.

LONDON, April 10th.

A Russian official wireless message states:—In the direction of Pendjevin we dislodged the Turks from positions in the region of Nirban, to the south-west of Khanikin.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, April 10th.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—The Turks were reported on April 6th to be retreating towards Kirkuk and are now contemplating a converging movement in conjunction with the Turks on the left bank of the Tigris, against the British between the Shatt el Adhaim and Dala Rivers. In the meantime they are holding up the Russians on the upper reaches of the Diarra.

Our troops were reported on April 8th to be in possession of the left bank of the Shatt el Adhaim.

We captured Belad and Harbe stations to the north-west of Baghdad, and took 200 prisoners on Sunday.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH WAR MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 10th.

The French Minister of War has arrived in London.

A ZEPPELIN HERO.

BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

LONDON, April 10th.

Lieutenant Robinson, who brought down the first Zeppelin at Cuffley, in September, is reported missing. He is believed to have been killed.

OBITUARY.

MR. RICHARD OLNEY.

LONDON, April 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. Richard Olney, a former Secretary of State for America, and draftsman of the despatch in which President Cleveland arranged for British intervention in Venezuela.

LATEST CABLES.

GOOD NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, April 11th.

Meanwhile good news comes from China and South America, which are almost the last strongholds of Hun intrigue. Reuter's Correspondent at Shanghai reports that forty-seven German Consular officials, including women and children, from Tientsin, Hankow, Ichang, Mukden, Chefoo, Tsinanfu, Foochow, and Amoy have arrived there, and are returning to Germany aboard the Dutch steamer *Goentoor*.

This news is all the more welcome, as recent reports showed that German intrigue in China was becoming a menace of the first order, and included the whole-sale bribery of the Press.

The same thing occurred in South America, but there is evidence of the Governments there also awakening to the danger. For instance, Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro reports the existence of numerous German rifle clubs in south Brazil, all allied to the headquarters of the Riflemen's League, whose headquarters are at Nuremberg. These clubs constitute a serious menace, and it is expected that action regarding them will soon be taken. It is also officially stated that there has been constant wireless from the land to German ships in Brazilian waters.

Other South American Governments are gravely considering the position created by the United States entering the war, and the consequent difficulties in the neutrality policy, especially in view of the frightfulness at sea, and Hun intrigue, and some cases of conspiracy, on land.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE CHANGED RUSSIA. SOCIALIST MINISTER DEFENDS HIMSELF.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

The Socialist, M. Kereski, Minister of Justice, attended a meeting of military delegates and repudiated the insinuations that he had been insufficiently severe towards the partisans of the ex-Tsar. He said that he had not arrested the Grand Duke Dimitrius Pavlovitch because the latter had plotted against the late monk, Rasputin. He had not arrested General Ivanoff because he was old and ill, and imprisonment would have killed him. As regards the prisoners at Tarskoe Selo, he had visited them, and he assured the delegates that the guards had promised to obey only himself, while the Commandant of the Palace was his personal friend. M. Kereski concluded by saying that he would not leave the Ministry wherein he represented democracy, until he was assured of the foundation of a Republic.

The delegates gave him an ovation and passed a vote of confidence in him.

NO TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

M. Kereski has stated that the Government will shortly publish a declaration that Russia renounces territorial expansion, but defends to the utmost the liberty she has won.

FREE RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

PETROGRAD, April 10th.

The Government has issued a Proclamation declaring that Free Russia does not aim at domination of other nations, depriving them of their national patrimony, or at occupying forcibly foreign territories. Its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the rights of all nations to decide their own destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia must not emerge from the struggle humiliated or weakened.

THE "NEW GERMANY."

FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, April 10th.

The Press regards the Kaiser's promise of Electoral Reform after the war as a most significant indication of the desperate internal condition in Germany.

The *Temps* says that the promise may deceive the Germans but it will deceive nobody else.

THE NEW ALLY.

HUGE ISSUE OF BONDS IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.

Mr. McAdoo announces the issue of five billion three and a-half per cent. dollar bonds, of which three billion will be used at the earliest possible moment to establish credit for the Allies and be exchanged at par for Allies' bonds now outstanding, which will bear greater actual interest charges.

FLEET OF WOODEN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.

President Wilson has formally approved of the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of a thousand wooden ships, each to be of three thousand tons, and ready for delivery in five months. Congress has authorised the expenditure of ten millions sterling for this purpose.

GERMAN VIEWS.

AMSTERDAM, April 10th.

General von Hindenburg, interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Spanish newspaper, *Vanguardia*, said that in deciding on unrestricted submarine warfare Germany regarded the possibility of American assistance to the Entente as weightless. He admitted that in this war money had not proved to be the most important thing for warfare. He was of the opinion that the American supply of war materials to the Allies was already so great that an increase was hardly possible. On the contrary, supplies were likely to diminish in consequence of the necessity on America to equip her own large Army.

BRAZIL BREAKS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 10th.

Diplomatic relations with Germany have been broken off.

CHILE'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 11th.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Santiago de Chilo says it is authoritatively stated that Chile will remain neutral if not directly attacked.

WAR NEWS.

WAR RATIONS AT ETON.

How far war food economy will be carried out at Eton was discussed at a governors' meeting recently.

The proposal is that the boys go on war food rations, every house keeping within the Food Controller's limit of bread, meat, and sugar a head. Eton "tuck-shop" keepers, it is suggested, should not serve cakes, biscuits, rolls and scones, but only chocolates and fruit.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

I have just returned (says a Press correspondent at Madrid) from a meeting where I went to verify the statement as to the torpedoing of the Peruvian sailing vessel *Lorton*, which engaged in the carrying trade between neutral ports. At two o'clock in the afternoon a submarine, flying the French flag appeared, and, notwithstanding protests, sank the ship, and afterwards hoisted the German flag.

The following circumstances should be noted:—Amongst the crew of the *Lorton* were one German officer and several German soldiers, and when the submarine came in sight the Germans began cutting the rigging and sails with knives and hatchets, so as to prevent the ship reaching Spanish waters. The officer was dancing about and singing. He was taken on board the submarine. The people on shore were able to see all this with the aid of glasses. The crew of the frigate were saved by a boat which put out from the harbour.

THE TERM "COLONIAL."

DOMINIONS AUTHORITIES DIFFER.

By a curious coincidence the term "Colonial," as applied to the self-governing Overseas, was referred to by two of the leading representatives of those dominions now in London. Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute, said he did not know how that Institute came by its name, although he presumed that, like most of us, in its infant days it had small say in its christening. "But," he added, "you will permit me to say just this: the Australian, and Canadian, the New Zealand, as I have known him, lays no claim to be called a 'Colonial.' Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, speaking at University College on the subject of the future relations of the Mother Country and the Oversea Dominions, said: 'Personally, I do not object to the use of the terms 'Colonial' or 'Colonies.'"

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

Sanctioned by the Government of India.

Tickets—Ten Rupees Each or 13/4.

PRIZES

If 500,000 Tickets are sold the Prizes will be

FIRST PRIZE	£66,000
SECOND	£33,000
THIRD	£16,000

Five Hundred other Prizes from £6,000 to £100.

In All
One Thousand
Prizes.

Tickets are obtainable from all Indian Banks or from the

SECRETARY.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,

BOMBAY.

The Lottery Closes on June 14th in Bombay.

A NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ALL SOULS. THE TRUE WAR MEMORIAL. EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

[BY AN OFFICER WOUNDED ON THE SOULS.]

Consider the thousands of brave English people that have been consumed by sea and land within these few years who have not been rogues, cut-purses, horse-stealers, commiters of burglary, nor other sorts of rogues, as some of our captains do report. But, in truth, they were young gentlemen, yeomen and yeomen's sons, and artificers of the most brave sort, such as went voluntarily to serve of a gaiety and loyalty of mind; all which kind of people are the flower and force of a kingdom.

—Sir John Smith to Lord Rurgley, in the *Men in Flanders*, Jan. 1580-81.

A little less than 500 years ago, a great man desired to commemorate the end of one of the most miserable of wars, in which the English nation was ever engaged. He endowed a college to pray for the souls of all those who fell in the grievous wars between France and England. We stand for a moment where Chichele stood, because we stand upon a world of graves. With a nobler cause we ought not to be content with a memorial less noble. We ought to perpetuate in peace the idealism of war, because that alone can deliver us from the selfish appetites that lie in wait for us in both. And if we desire better than by founding upon it the educational system to whose influence generation after generation is submitted, it is no time for minimum standards, but for an effort corresponding to the sacrifice which it commemorates. A reconstruction of education in a generous and liberal spirit would be the noblest memorial to those who have fallen, because, though many of them were but little "educated," it would be the most formal and public recognition of the world of the spirit for which they fell. It would show that the nation was prepared to submit its life to the kind of principles for which it thought itself justified in asking them to die.

A SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY.

The fundamental obstacle in the way of education in England is simple. It is that education is a spiritual activity which is not commercially profitable, and that the prevailing temper of Englishmen is to regard as most important that which is commercially profitable, and as of only inferior importance that which is not. The task of those who believe in education is correspondingly simple. It is to induce a larger number of their countrymen to believe, and if they believe it themselves, to believe more intensely, that spiritual activity is of primary importance, and worth any sacrifice of material goods, and that, in fostering such activity, education, if not the most powerful, is at least the most readily available agency. Current speech and writing about education often assume that the State is to blame that educational progress is not rapid; and that if only it will legislate more swiftly, and organize more effectively, the result will be that we shall all be better educated. And, indeed, legislation and organization, which should be the only two ground-work and skeleton of any matter, are not so simple. To talk as though this or that "reform" were the one thing needed is really to deceive ourselves, because if it had not been for some internal obstacle, some blindness or apathy or recalcitrance within ourselves, the reform would have been made long ago, or the necessity for it would not have arisen.

The comparative indifference of English Governments to education—the idea, for example, that the shutting up of museums, not the shutting up of expensive restaurants, is the economy most worthy of England, or that any Minister will do for the Board of Education because no one, thank Heaven, is likely to write him, or that the most obvious sign of meeting a shortage of labour is to allow the school life of children to be cut down, because after all, it does not really very much matter whether the children of agricultural labourers are educated or not—is merely a public and faithful interpretation of our attitude towards the things of the spirit; an attitude of sceptical, half-indifferent and contemptuous tolerance. It is the expression of the scale of values which rules in the minds of most individuals and which, therefore, rules in the State. And we shall not make any serious progress, until that scale is reversed, until the English people—and not merely "the State"—is a little horrified at ignorance and vulgarity and stupidity. Courage is a great gift, and deserves to be revered, because it is so common, and reveals the true nature of man. But insight, respect for truth, and contempt for charlatanism, a lucid and piercing intelligence which apprehends facts for what they are and says, through pompous orations, are also great gifts. We do not reverence them at all in our ordinary life, and so we cannot command them, even when we would give anything to possess them. We cannot command them, because, as a nation, we value material possessions, and take pains to acquire them, more than we value and take pains to acquire spiritual qualities.

A CHANGE OF HEART.

The first step towards educational reform, therefore, is not to start doing more energetically the kind of thing we used to do in the kind of mood we used to accept. The first step is to recognize that our mood itself, our attitude towards education, was wrong, and that we shall not be able to change the latter unless we abandon the former, or at least recognize that it ought to be abandoned. The beginning for us, as for all barbarians, is to burn what we have adored, and to adore what we have burned. True education may be commended, and just now constantly is commended, on the ground that it is commercially profitable, that it leads to professional success, that it increases national wealth, that it is, in a classic phrase, "our principal weapon in the commercial war." Those who advocate it for such reasons are, doubtless, correct. But an interest in education which is elicited on these grounds is an insecure foundation for

educational reform, because, if it is given for commercial motives, it will also be withdrawn for commercial motives, and because it is the nature of the mind to which such motives are of primary importance to take short views, even of commercial profit, and to regard the disinterested support of the pursuit of knowledge, the postulation of possessing to effort, of enjoyment to toil and thought, without which even material wealth cannot successfully be pursued.

REAL WEALTH.

Education is, no doubt, the best policy, in the same sense that honesty is the best policy. But no dishonest nation was ever persuaded to be honest, by being assured that it would pay; for the reasons which make men dishonest are also the reasons which prevent them from understanding the advantages of honesty. They cannot recognize without themselves a law which they do not recognize within themselves. And the same is true of education. Who can doubt that education pays? Who can doubt that the mere increase in material wealth caused by the expenditure has covered many times the expenditure made upon it? But who can doubt that if the consideration of the profitability of education had been the primary one, children would still have been working in factories at eight years of age, attendance at school would still have been voluntary, and the education rate would not, to quote Mr. Kerster, "exceed 20. in the pound"? The main need of our day, therefore, is not merely a keener appreciation of the possibilities of education, or a clannish, particular kind of scientific research, but a firmer determination to discard the spiritual crassness, the contempt for disinterested intellectual activity, by which, far more than by deficient commercial acuteness, such research, as well as more important things than scientific research, has hitherto been discouraged. And the task of education is not to flatter those who could pick over the treasures of earth and Heaven for a piece they can put in their purse, though they may wish them something glittering to play with now and then—but to persuade them that education is to be practised, like other spiritual activities, for itself, "for the glory of God, and the relief of man's estate," and that, without education, rich men are really poor.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

It ought to be easier now than it was three years ago for English people to be persuaded that education is worth any sacrifice. It ought to be easier, because the war has been itself an education. Education is the most formal and public recognition of the claims of the spirit that the modern world has permitted, and the war has thrown certain spiritual tendencies into high relief. It has made moral alternatives intelligible by clothing them with personality. It has caused thousands of people, who are quite without hatred towards Germany, to ask themselves, "What is it in the German attitude towards life which makes it intolerable to us? Why is it that we feel that the cause of France and England is the cause of humanity?" They ask this, and they answer, if they are French or English, that what is intolerable in Germany, what weighs the many excellences of its language and public spirit, is that there is something in it which stamps what it touches with death, something which is the antithesis of individuality, of spontaneity, of personal aspirations and endeavour, and sacrifice; a spirit which organizes men, but does not inspire them, which cultivates them, but does not love them, which makes a mighty State, but neither a democracy nor a Church; and that, while the characteristic sins of France and England are those of men, weakness and thoughtlessness, the characteristic sins of Prussia, as she now is, are those of devils, intellectual arrogance, and a cold heart, and a contempt for what is lovable and pitiable and ridiculous in human nature.

Soldiers feel this, and because they feel it, and not merely because they carp about persons like themselves in France or in England, they not only are willing, but conceive it their duty, to kill and be killed. But both they and we ought to feel more than this. We ought to recognize that the real struggle, in which this war is only an episode, is not merely between our own country and anything so unstable and transitory as modern Germany, but between a permanent and unchangeable element for the soul of man, and that what makes the German spirit dangerous is not that it is alien, but that it is horribly congenial, to almost the whole modern world. For the spirit of German Imperialism is too often the spirit of English and American industrialism, with all its cult of power as an end in itself, its coarse material standards, its subordination of personality to mechanism, its worship of an elaborate and soul-destroying organization, and the materialism, which in Prussia reveals itself in adoration of the power of the State, in England reveals itself in adoration of the power of money. The latter is not more noble, it is more ignoble, because less disinterested, than the former. If it is not so violent, it is more slyly corrupt, and, as far as the mass of mankind are concerned, almost as tyrannical. But whether it takes the form of military violence, or of commercial greed, the spirit of materialism is one, and the spirit which resists it is one. And if we feel that the absolute claim of personality, the preservation and development of spiritual freedom, are worth any sacrifice in time of war, we ought equally to feel that they are worth any sacrifice in time of peace. Now the sphere where the claims of personality are most clearly involved, and where what threatens them is most obviously the operation of materialistic motives, is the sphere of education.

Education offers, indeed, a kind of *expiation* in the causes for which we claim to have taken up arms may be brought to the test. For, ultimately, the merits of a war are judged neither by the diplomatic correspondence which preceded it, nor by the efforts devoted to winning it, but by the kind of civilization the victor to establish, not only over the enemy, but over himself, the authority of the principles for which he claimed to fight. If, as we claim, the cause of England is the cause of all the higher possibilities of the human spirit, then we ought to perpetuate that cause in our social institutions, the character of which must depend on the character of the education we give to all our sons and daughters.

—Times.

THE "CLEAN FIGHTING TURK."

A SPURIOUS CLAIM.

APT PUPILS OF PRUSSIANISM.

The writer of this article, who is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs, has had exceptional experience of the ways of the Turk.

During the present war we have heard a good deal of the good nature of the Turks, yet they have pursued the most devilish policy that even this war has seen. The Armenians have been massacred, assassinated, marched to death, starved, and exposed to ravages of disease, until perhaps 700,000 men, women, and children have met with untimely ends. In the Lebanon an artificial famine has swept away more than half the population, while within sight of plenty, the Moslems of Syria have been robbed of their noblest families, bullied, cramped, and taxed to the last penny; the Jewish colonists have been impoverished, conscripted, and subjected to vile indignities. The British prisoners of war have perished by the roadside, of hunger and thirst. Some of those who survived are known to have been left to die of cold in unheated prisons, where they are denied garments, medicine, and the ordinary necessities of life.

Nevertheless, the sportsmanship and chivalry of the Turks is a favourite theme of some writers. How is the paradox to be explained?

The plain fact is, that the Turk as a ruler is a merciless oppressor; as a negotiator a cunning Ezzantine; as a soldier a tough fighter; as a victor a remorseless bully—but when he feels he has met his match he is chivalrous, when he is defeated he is a pathetic and distressed gentleman. And so he contrives that the Turk has never been in the wrong, no one has ever convicted a Turk of a mean or cruel act.

When he is beaten, or near beaten, he would have us believe that the Armenians were killed by wicked Kurds, that the Lebanon famine was a disaster which was beyond the power of man to avert, that the British prisoners died because they were delicate, that the war itself was the work of the Germans (curses on them), and so on. When his star is in the ascendant the tale is pitched in a different key. "The Armenians shall not talk of independence for 50 years," said Talaat, the English civilians shall be exposed to English shells," said Enver; "I will teach the Arabs who is master," said Dismal; "one sound Turk for every sick or wounded Englishman or Indian," said the victors of Kut; knowing that every sick Englishman and Indian must die if he were unchanged. Thus we get a glimpse of the seamy side of Turkish mentality, which is made up of the craft of Byzantium, the ruthlessness of the nomad of the Steppe, the cold cruelty of the fanatic.

THE YOUNG TURK AND THE OLD.

The Turk has struck the earth with lightning, and has made the prettiest nursery rhymes; he has shattered civilizations both Moslem and Christian; he has coined the most witty and delightful proverbs. He is a thoughtful and solitary host, an easy-going master, and a mild landlord, but he is a merciless mis-governor, a fearless squanderer, and as revengeful as a camel.

Hulagu devastated Irak and Syria and laid Baghdad in ruins, he destroyed some eight millions of peaceful people, but he wept when he heard of his brother Mangku's death. Hulagu was a very typical Turk with a warm heart and great feeling.

Timur, ruler over Asia Minor and part of civilization back three centuries, but he was exceedingly kind to the people who survived the passage of his armies. Timur was a true Turkish gentleman, and it is an historical libel to say that he imprisoned Bayezid in a cage, he treated Bayezid as well as Enver has treated General Townshend, and he exterminated the population of Asia Minor almost as thoroughly as the Turks have exterminated the Armenians.

The good old Turk with a rosy, a melting eye, a long white beard, a compliment on his lips, a large turban on his revered head, a small child nestling in the folds of his ample gown, is a picture which has bewitched many a heart. A philanthropic and gentle philosopher, you will find him contemplating, vacantly, in many a mosque and shrine in Asia Minor, and on one can deny that he is a good old Turk, charitable, benevolent, and kind. I have no doubt he would save Armenians from pursuit, if they came his way, though he would not go a yard to find them; he would surreptitiously convey food to English prisoners, just as he would share his last crust with a mangy street dog, for the pious must be kind even to unclean things; but his benevolence is individual and isolated; he is a sort of hermit crab dwelling in a rosy shell of personal philanthropy, he counts for nothing, nor would five million of him count for anything.

Take again the Young Turk with a German uniform, a German parade voice, and German technical education. He has been reared in a Stamboul harem; when he was four years old his mama helped him first at table, and taught his elder sister to kiss his hand; his papa taught him that by blood alone could Christian subjects be governed, and that by diplomacy alone could the Christian Powers be set at naught; his German professors taught him all there was to be known about mass-suggestions, *Weltpolitik*, and high explosives.

Breeding, environment, and education combine to produce a very complete foil to the passive philanthropist of the shrine. This young man is the embodiment of ruthless action and inflexible tyranny. His mother taught him that whatever he wanted was his; his father taught him to hate whatever he got; and his German schoolmaster taught him what he believed to be the universal method of getting what he wants. Moreover, the German professor re inoculated him with some of the destructive virus of his plundering Turanian ancestors. Yeni-Turan is the latest creed.

THE CREED OF YOUNG TURKEY.

Its doctrine is simple. The Turks in ancient times devastated and conquered with complete success, Attila, Gengiz, Hulagu, Mangku, and Timur were never

beaten; but for the last 200 years the Turks have constantly been beaten. Why is this? The primitive Turks were pure barbarians, but unfortunately the Turks of to-day have imbibed some of the vices of the peoples they have conquered—philosophy from Persia; poetry, literature, and religion from the Arabs; some tincture of the arts from the Greeks. These are blots and blemishes on the rule of brutality and simplicity of the Turkish race, who only know destruction as their motto. True, the degenerate Turks of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries did not produce much, but at least, in moments of forcefulness, they allowed others to produce; Christians built their mosques and palaces, Persians made it possible for Turks to express, if not understand, abstract ideas, Arabs influenced Turkey with the thought of a Creator who was something more than a tribal numbe-jumbo.

The German professor has taught our Young Turk to purge this perilous stuff from his heart and brain and tongue. The creed of Yeni-Turan is back to the forest, back to the tent, back to the palaeolithic state of mind; it is the grand reaction, and so strong is the taint of the Turanian stock which runs through that mass of cross-bred Celts, Sumerians, Hellenes, Iranians, Semites, and Caucasians, which we call the Turkish people, that Yeni-Turan is a living thing which finds a responsive echo in the Turkey of to-day. The old Turk with a turban is the negative, the young Turk with a Mauser pistol is the positive; and, contrary to all rules of philosophy, it is the evil principle which is positive, and the good, for what it is worth, which is negative.

The violent Young Turk reactionary is the controlling power, the old Turk quietist has about as much influence on actual events as a decaying monument on a forgotten age. The young Turk who is grieved by his mother, pulled his sister's hair, kicked the Armenian porter, cringed before his father, gobbled up the dogmas of the German professor, mastered the formulae of the Prussian military instructor, and resuscitated the dormant lusts of his savage ancestors in his heart, is the man who counts. The lumpish peasant-conservator of Anatolia are his tools. His dream is to reassert once more the pristine authority of the Turanian race, and to exterminate or Turanize everything within reach.

The Arabs are to be robbed of language and land; the Armenians are to be exterminated; Christianity is to be abolished in Turkey; Islam is to be overthrown and Shamanism and Fetishism revived; the British are to be kicked out of India and Egypt; and Russia is to be paralysed by a Turanian revival in Central Asia. Between the dream and its realization nothing is to stand.

Turkish national solidarity is maintained within by a terrorist secret society, the knife, the bullet, the bribe, and the massacre; on the battle-front the Turkish pansoury is sacrificed without stint or hesitation in Afghanistan, Persia, India, and Egypt the Young Turk has endeavoured to cast his spells by fomenting sedition, espionage, assassination, and fanaticism in Europe, where he has survived by intrigue and corruption through two long centuries, he does not yet despair of the efficacy of these weapons. In England the Young Turk still hopes to maintain a certain sentimental hold on public opinion, which interested politicians and romantic travellers have secured for him in the past. His spurious reputation as a clean fighter has been glad enough to keep him afloat. In defeat he knows the noble pose, just as in massacre he knows how to shuffle responsibility, when it is worth while he can assume the airs of a good fellow. He will give a truce to bury the dead just as readily as he will set fire to an Armenian prison, and spare a boudoir for a wounded English prisoner left behind in a retreat just as deliberately as he will stick a knife into a pregnant Christian woman. Any little act of kindness which costs nothing will mitigate his difficulties, and further his war aims, he will perform with the same sub-conscious purpose as he will commit the vilest atrocities.

His success we must acknowledge; he has massacred, pillaged, outraged; for two years, and a half he has broken every convention, maltreated our prisoners, killed our wounded, held our women hostages, but he remains the "clean fighting Turk."—Times.

THE NEW TABLE MANNERS.

The comic papers of Germany and their richest material in the German food situation. They publish many columns of heavy humour every week on the subject of food substitutes. Thus *Kind deradatsch* describes a typical dinner at a friend's house. Nowadays, it says, guests when they enter a drawing-room should not molest their hosts with old-time conventionalities concerning literature and art, for they can rest assured that they will lead the entire conversation, even by the roundabout route of Goethe and Nietzsche, to the question of food. A proper display of indignation over the inordinate price of onions is recommended as the best means of gaining favour of all the ladies present. The guests are told that they will increase their popularity if as soon as the butler announces "Dinner is served" they bow politely and draw from their pockets red herring, cheese sandwiches, or boxes of sardines. The possession of a smoked eel guarantees to the possessor the privilege of escorting his hostess to dinner.

According to *Kladderadatsch* it is no longer necessary for a German to apologise if he spills his soup over his fair neighbour's dress. In these fateful days such an accident will result in no actual damage, and the incident will be considered closed if the clumsy guest silently hands the lady a tiny packet of "substitute soap." If the host is especially hospitable and his table is decorated in the centre with a piece of smoked goose breast the guests are bidden to show genuine refinement by refraining from grabbing it. If they cannot resist they must reflect, as they eat it, that even the smallest slice costs three shillings and that good manners require that they shall, on their departure, hand that amount as a tip to the servant.

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SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th Apr. D'light
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